

The Ogden Standard  
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# The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

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TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Tonight and Thursday  
fair, cooler northeast portion tonight  
with frost in high districts.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 246.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1914.

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## British and French Gain Steadily in Fierce Fight

Washington, Sept. 9.—The German embassy received a wireless today from Berlin saying: "General headquarters reports that Maubeuge has fallen, 400 guns, four generals and 40,000 prisoners captured."

Rome, Sept. 9, via London, 3:25 p. m.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Messagero declares that the great battle at Rawa, in Galicia, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, is over and that the Russians have won a complete victory. The Austrians are said to be retiring everywhere. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians are a large number of Germans. The Austrians have evacuated Russian Poland.

## GERMAN RIGHT IN DANGEROUS PLIGHT

### FORTRESS MAUBEUGE FALLS; FRENCH LOSE 40,000 MEN AND 400 GUNS

### FURIOUS FIGHTING CONTINUES BETWEEN GERMANS AND ALLIES

Official Communication From Paris Says Situation Remains Satisfactory, German Right Retreating Before English, French Center Slowly Advancing, Situation on the Right Unchanged—German Progress Too Rapid and Troops Arrive Fagged—Tangent Movement Proves Grave Error.

### BATTLE AT RAWA OVER; RUSSIANS WIN

Complete Victory Reported—Austrians Retiring Everywhere—Large Numbers of German Prisoners Taken—Austrians Have Evacuated Russian Poland—Kaiser's Troops Not Ready for Siege of Paris—All Eyes in Berlin Turned Eastward—Russian Offensive in East Prussia Causes Concern.

Paris, Sept. 9, 3:05 p. m.—An official communication issued this afternoon says the situation remains satisfactory. The German right is retreating before the English. The French center is slowly advancing. The situation on the right is unchanged.

The statement says: "First, on the left wing, although the Germans have been reinforced, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the British army."

"Second, at the center our advance is slow but general. On the right wing there has been no action of the enemy against the great circle of Nancy. In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation remains unchanged."

Paris, Sept. 9, 1:15 p. m.—British officers and soldiers arriving from the front today declare that the four days battle which still continues to the east of Paris is being carried on furiously.

They assert that the French captured a considerable number of field and machine guns, while the Germans often surrendered in groups.

London, Sept. 9, 12:10 p. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Basel, Switzerland, via Rome, says that the Germans have evacuated Upper Alsace.

London, Sept. 9.—The Evening News has published a despatch from its Rome correspondent who says that Emperor Nicholas is reported in Rome to have made the following declaration: "I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it costs me my last moujik." The Japanese ambassador at

Petrograd, the correspondent of the News continues, having expressed to the emperor a wish to see the soldiers of Japan fighting side by side with those of Russia, the emperor replied: "I shall do my best to realize your wishes."

Washington, Sept. 9.—The British embassy today received the following despatch from its foreign office:

"Following is official communique of the French government, September 8:

"The Anglo-French forces have taken many prisoners including a battalion of infantry, a mitrailleuse company, and many caissons."

Paris, Sept. 9, 12:45 p. m.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Serbia, says that the Servians are continuing their offensive movements against the Austrians in the direction of Vishegrad. They crossed the frontier September 6 and continued to advance successfully. Everywhere the Austrians were thrown back to the left bank of the river Drina.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The German embassy received another message saying:

"The Spanish ambassador in Berlin strongly denies rumors of Spain's unfriendly attitude against Germany and Austria, all Spanish party leaders being for strict neutrality. All the papers speak of the importance of the capture of Meubuge."

The German military railway lines are now free. The papers also speak of the 40,000 captured meaning the weakening of the enemy.

"At Strassburg after a court martial session, the official statement was made:

"The French authorities two months before mobilization organized franc-tireur (snipers) bands by distributing arms to civilians."

Paris, Sept. 9, 4:40 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Rome says:

"News has reached here that the Montenegrin troops commanded by General Vucotich have occupied important points in Bosnia south of Sarajevo, the capital."

"The situation in North Albania continues serious."

London, Sept. 9, 3:32 p. m.—Telegraphing from Geneva, Switzerland, a correspondent of the Central News says that information has reached him from Lugano, near the Italian frontier, to the effect that all Italians belonging to the 1882 and 1888 classes of reservists have been forbidden to leave the country.

Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 9, 8:05 a. m.—A despatch to the Politien from Petrograd says:

"According to a report issued by the war ministry, the Russian advance for the purpose of dividing the million Austrians who are advancing on Lublin is on the point of succeeding. A great battle is in progress."

Trieste, Austria, Sept. 9, via Rome and London, 11:45 a. m.—The defeat of the Austrians at Lemberg has created a deep impression at Trieste and all along the Adriatic coast. The regiments which suffered most were composed of men of Italian origin; the 97th Austrian infantry was recruited almost entirely from Trieste Italians. This regiment was virtually annihilated, 2,000 men being left on the field and only sixty-five returning.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Berlin message adds that a German war loan has been announced of one billion in treasury bills and that an unlimited state loan at 5 per cent was given out at 97.5.

### SUGGESTS A PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE PANAMA EXPOSITION



Major Fred R. Reed.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—(Special)—Major Fred R. Reed, commissioner for Idaho to the Panama exposition, proposes that San Francisco be made the place for holding a peace conference of European nations now at war, some time during the exposition year.

### Allies Gaining Impetus.

London, Sept. 9, 1:49 p. m.—It is early in the day as yet to judge how far the allies will be able to push their present advance to the east of Paris against the German invaders.

But from what can be gathered from the fleeting glimpses of the battle zone, permitted by the censorship, the British and French armies seem to be effectively driving home their advantage and gaining impetus as they progress.

British optimism, which became more pronounced with the first announcement of the "turn of the tide," has been further heartened by the continuation of promising reports from the front. For the first time since the beginning of hostilities, an official bureau report has described the result of the operations as "very satisfactory."

Heretofore this adjective has never been used in any official report. This fact, coupled with the announcement of the French government that it expects its stay in Bordeaux to be short, and General Joffre's general order to the troops that the time had come to drive back the invaders, is accepted here as an indication that the German retrograde movement is likely to be permanent.

Invaders in Dangerous Plight. Observers in London claim that the allies' attack on the German center and to the left of the center, where the battle is raging so stubbornly, with alternate advances and retirements, is successful, a wedge will be driven between the German right and left, which will place the enemy's right in a highly dangerous plight.

Lord Kitchener's "unknown factor," heretofore held to be a great secret which has so altered the situation at the front, is now known to be the arrival of forces from India. Two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry constitute these forces. A dozen Indian potentates have been selected to accompany this expeditionary force. These include Sir Perter Singh, Sir Ganga Bahadur, Maharaja of Bikaner, and Sir Bhupindra Singh, Maharaja of Patiala.

If the Indian divisions are organized on the same basis as the British home army the Indian contingent will add about 60,000 combatants to the allied armies, together with approximately 130 pieces of artillery, comprising both light and heavy field pieces and howitzers.

Paris, Sept. 9, 3:30 p. m.—Today's official communication, indicating that the allied armies are holding the

Germans east of Paris and the retirement of the Germans before the British offensive movement, was received with the greatest satisfaction by the French public.

Between the lines of the official announcement can be read the fact that fighting of the fiercest kind is progressing and that the battle lines cover a wide territory.

Soldiers returning to Paris from the front are forbidden to mention the positions occupied by the troops but it is generally understood that the conflict and carnage were most severe along the rivers Marne and Marne. Whether the main German army is participating or only their covering troops is not known. Some of the wounded and prisoners are being brought to Paris but the greater number are being sent to provincial cities.

Reinforcements brought up by the Germans to meet the attack of the French left wing are declared to have left the satisfactory situation of the allies unchanged, while the advance of the allies' center is asserted to be continuing slowly but generally.

Apparently the right wing of the allies is enjoying a period of repose but ready for action.

### SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION

The fall of Maubeuge, a strong French fortress six miles from the Belgian frontier, is announced at the German army headquarters. Forty thousand prisoners, including four generals and 400 guns were taken. It is said:

Up to early afternoon no further official light had been thrown on what is probably the greatest battle of the war being fought east of Paris from Montmirail to Verdun and from Verdun to Nancy. Three million men are said to be engaged. A news dispatch from Paris indicates a belief there that the German offensive against the city has been definitely checked.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, Emperor William sent a message to President Wilson protesting that the British were using dum dum bullets and that Belgian non-combatants were harassing the Germans.

It is indicated that Rumania will soon throw her 200,000 troops into the conflict. A dispatch from Berlin says that the Bucharest correspondent of the Cologne Gazette reports a strong sentiment in favor of Russia throughout Rumania.

Advices from The Hague are that a state of siege has been proclaimed in a great number of towns on the coast of Holland.

Official confirmation of the report that Russian troops are in France is still lacking.

An English correspondent described Austria as bankrupt and its people in panic. Bosnia, he says, is in open revolt. The situation is due to the failure of the Austrian arms against Russia.

Anxiety for the Finnish passenger steamer Sveaborg bound from Raumo, Finland, for Stockholm, is felt in the latter city. The vessel has many

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### JUDGE OVERRULES NATIONAL GUARD

Holds That, Notwithstanding Martial Law, Habeas Corpus Is Not Suspended.

### OPEN SHOP IN BUTTE

Companies Will Not Recognize Unions in Dealing With Their Employees.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 9.—Judge Geo. M. Bourquin today overruled the motion of the National Guard of Montana to quash the application for a writ of habeas corpus asked in behalf of three men held prisoners by the militia here.

The court gave the military officers until 1 o'clock this afternoon to show cause why the writ should not issue. The court's ruling holds that notwithstanding that martial law is in effect here, habeas corpus has not been suspended.

### Open Shop Declared.

The statement of the mining companies operating in the Butte district that henceforth they will recognize neither the local union of the Western Federation of Miners nor the Butte Mine Workers' union, the new independent organization, had no effect on the number of men who reported for work today.

The open shop announcement came so late last night that the miners have not had time to grasp fully the real meaning of the companies' announcement. Leaders of the two unions whose internal difficulties precipitated the trouble that resulted in having martial law proclaimed here, refused to comment on the statement.

The companies will not discriminate against the unions; however, while the companies will not recognize the unions in the dealings with the employees it is probably that very few men will find work in the mines who are not union men.

### GERMAN SHIPS IN AMERICAN WATERS

New York, Sept. 9.—The only German merchantmen known to be in the Atlantic are the Graecia of the Hamburg-American fleet and the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, the Brandenburg and the Neckar of the North German Lloyd.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm, largest of the four, sailed from New York, August 23, heavily loaded with coal. The Graecia sailed from New York August 27 for Cadiz, with cargo and passengers. The Brandenburg sailed from Philadelphia, August 23, with cargo ostensibly for Bergen. The Neckar sailed August 1 from Havana for Bremen.

### TREY O' HEARTS

15-week Serial  
Story No. 1.

Sensational Scenic Drama

Thursday and Friday, Sept. 10th and 11th.  
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LYCEUM THEATER

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